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obsolete forms, besides others which have come to light since the publication of the earlier volumes of the *Thesaurus*. Naturally, too, some of the inevitable errors will be corrected and other improvements made. Being based on the complete collection of material made for the *Thesaurus*, it will be superior to the lexicons of Georges and Forcellini-DeVit, both in the number of its lemmata, and in giving a more complete survey of the historical development of words, important phrases, and grammatical constructions.

The definitions are in Latin and are arranged from the standpoint of the history of the Latin words, not from that of any modern language. That is to say, the work is a scientific lexicon and not a dictionary designed primarily as a help to translation.

The promises of the prospectus are fulfilled in the first instalment of the work. Its advantages are most clearly seen in the case of some of the longer articles, such as *ad*, where the *Epitome* presents the essentials and serves as a guide through the labyrinth of the *Thesaurus* article. The marking of quantities seems to be more consistent and thorough than in the larger work, but still leaves something to be desired from the American standpoint. Thus we have *cedo*, *-cessi*, *cessum*, but *accido*, *-ssi*-, *-ssum*. Unfamiliar markings are *emptum*, *iunctum*, *mīstum* or *mīxtum*.

The price of two marks for each of the forty parts which make up the four volumes is a moderate one, and a discount from this, which may perhaps be still available, was made to those who subscribed in advance for the entire work.¹

JOHN C. ROLFE

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La République romaine. By G. BLOCH. Paris, 1913. Pp. 330.

This book, written for the general cultured public, is a good conservative survey of social and economic conditions under the Roman Republic. Book I treats of the early struggles between the patricians and plebeians; Book II, of the democracy of the third century and the emergence of the new nobility during the great wars; Book III, of the Gracchan reforms, the Sullan reaction, and the turmoils of Cicero's day. The specialist will find little in the book that is new, and occasionally a statement that he would criticize as out of date. The learner will find a clear and concise summary of interesting facts, without, however, any reference to sources. The general reader may peruse the book with the assurance that the facts are judiciously chosen and presented in honest perspective, and that the author is not serving ungrounded personal opinions to the uncritical. In fact, Professor Bloch's book is the safest and sanest general presentation of the whole subject now in existence.

TENNEY FRANK

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¹ The publication of the *Epitome* has been discontinued.